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# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEMENTINA RIND's CHILDREN.

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MR. PINKNEY,

*PERMIT the following piece to appear in your paper as early as ſuits your conveniency.*

To the AUTHOR who ſtiles himſelf an ENGLISHMAN.

SIR,

I AM honoured with your performance in the Norfolk Intelligencer, and will not offend you by neglect; an earlier attention would have been paid to you had the piece been ſooner diſcovered. It is matter of ſome ſurprize that you ſhould recommend a mode of writing to me you have not purſued yourſelf, or complain of a practice you have at the very moment adopted. This, perhaps, you may account for at ſome ſubſequent period; at preſent it cannot but appear inconſiſtent thut your precepts and example ſhould be ſo ſtrangely at variance. *Brutes, Brokers, aſſaſſins,* and *Devils,* are introduced into public with as much familiarity as if you had been intimately connected from your infancy; yet ſtill you are an advocate for *decency,* recommend the *ſtile* of a *gentleman,* and, if we credit your information, are always to be found in *reſpectable company.*

The genteel charge of countenancing aſſaſſination I utterly deny; the idea is replete with horror. Neither could ſuch a conſtruction be drawn from the words by any perſon who had not a PENCHANT for that kind of buſineſs himſelf. It is by no means extraordinary for thoſe who are moſt conſcious of guilt to begin the accuſation, and extenuate their own faults by inveighing againſt the commiſſion of them in others. You have certainly forgot the *ſtrong remedies* you were diſpoſed to fetter the Virginia aſſembly with, for the enormous crime of having broached *new* and *dangerous doctrines,* ſubverſive of the ſupreme power of Britain. It cannot have eſcaped you, or your memory muſt be treacherous indeed, that you hung out the terrors of government to prevent a meeting of the delegates in Auguſt. But to leave your former offences to former puniſhments, will you now ſtand forth and account for the motives of your preſent invectives. To what new ſyſtem of politeneſs can you reconcile your inſinuation, that a ſet of gentlemen, honourably diſtinguiſhed by the unbought ſuffrage of their country, and gloriouſly ſtruggling for the liberties of the people, were poſſeſſed of the *enmity* of the *Devil,* and that the reſpectable inhabitants of the town of Boſton were guilty of *robbery?* Is this, ſir, the ſtile of a gentleman, the language of decency, or the poliſhed diction of a fine writer? Had you had the benefit of the ſmalleſt interval of reaſon, you would have diſcovered that ſuch diſgraceful expreſſions, when neither protected by proof, or ſupported by argument, could reflect only on the perſon from whom they proceeded. The tea robbery, as you are pleaſed to define it (though the leaſt attention to law would have evinced, that a treſpaſs, or riot, on a ſuppoſition of guilt, is not a robbery) was produced by the iniquitous tax which preceded. The one was a conſequence of the other; the effect neceſſarily flowed from the cauſe. If the right of taxation is utterly repugnant to the firſt principles of the conſtitution, every oppoſition it receives is unqueſtionably juſt; and wherever the attempt is made, all the colonies are equally intereſted in the deciſion. The affirmative of this grand queſtion you have endeavoured to maintain; but with how much reputation to yourſelf, or ſatisfaction to the public, I will not pretend to determine. Your arguments ſpeak for themſelves; and though I doubt of their ſucceſs, in proving the poſition, yet they furniſh indiſputable evidence of the good intentions with which they were wrote. I will not deny, that in every ſtate it is neceſſary thoſe tranſcendent and abſolute powers you ſpeak of ſhould be lodged in ſome of its departments; their own particular regulations demand it. In Britain they are veſted in the high court of parliament; they can therefore reſolve themſelves into what *principles* they pleaſe; but it cannot from thence be inferred, that countries, equally provided, ſhould be affected by their decrees. In juſtice they ought not; for, from the nature of the * inſtitution, they have only in contemplation their own peculiar intereſts. The noble author, whoſe opinion you rely on, does not, in the inſtance you allude to, extend their juriſdiction *without* the realm; he never meant any thing ſo replete with abſurdity. It would have contradicted that particular paſſage where he informs us the reaſon why any perſon is bound by acts of parliament (certain eſpecial caſes excepted) is, becauſe he is a party to the election. But, ſir, your quotations will not apply to one perſon or another, if you inſiſt the juriſdiction of parliament has *no bounds* whatever, and that therefore, by inevitable conſequence, the colonies are included as legal objects of taxation; it proves more than you intended: It will comprehend, with equal propriety, any independent ſtate in Europe; for neither are mentioned by his lordſhip. Nay, under a prevalence of this idea, I cannot conceive why it ſhould not extend throughout the world. If you meant, though without any foundation for ſuch a diſtinction, to confine it to thoſe countries whereof the king of England is ſupreme, then I anſwer that cuſtom, uſage, and the principles of the conſtitution, are againſt your conſtruction. The marches of Wales, and ſeveral counties palatine, continued to tax themſelves until they were moulded into the ſyſtem of parliamentary repreſentation. Ireland taxes itſelf at the preſent inſtant, and the colonies have been in the actual exerciſe of this invaluable privilege ever ſince their ſettlement. It would be ridiculous to ſuppoſe the exiſtence of ſuch a right without an effort to carry it into execution, or that the miniſters of England had been in a lethargy ever ſince the granting the ſeveral charges. The energy of doctor Blackſtone I ſhall leave to the *public inſpection,* neither will I deſcend into his private motives for writing with ſo much *energy* on every miniſterial queſtion; they will determine whether the doctrine you have cited can have the leaſt influence on the ſubject in diſpute. At preſent I ſhall only mention one of his references, which, as it was wrote long before the controverſy ſubſiſted, will, I preſume, be entitled to ſome kind of weight; the principle will apply to the queſtion in the moſt forcible manner. The year book of the 20th H. VI. ſays, *that a tax granted by the parliament ſhall not bind thoſe of Ireland, becauſe they are not ſummoned to our parliament.* This, as well as numberleſs other authorities which might be adduced, clearly evince that taxation and repreſentation are inſeparable. It is proved, indeed, by the plain dictates of common ſenſe, property is taxed becauſe the proprietor conſents it ſhall be taxed. If it can be taxed, or taken againſt his will, it ceaſes to retain the appellation. I own I do not think we need appeal to poſitive laws, or municipal charters, for the proof of this ſelf-evident truth. It is ſecured to us by the charter of human nature. This is one of thoſe ſacred privileges which no man is ſuppoſed to have parted with on entering into civil ſociety; one grand deſign of which was to ſecure the property of the ſubject, not to wreſt it from him againſt his conſent.

Suppoſe, for a moment, the Britiſh legiſlature, inveſted with thoſe unnatural powers you contend for, where is the barrier to check their exceſſes? What counteracting ſecurity have the unrepreſented Americans that they would not be abuſed? If they are in that deplorable ſtate of corruption, which you ſeem to acknowledge, are there not forcible reaſons for the conjecture? If the line of juſtice and moderation is pervaded, to whom are we to make our application for redreſs? Is it to the ductile integrity of a pampered miniſter, or to the fluctuating virtue of an *apoſtate* patriot, or to that reſpectable ſet which you admit to be *faſcinated* by the *deceitful charms* of an *opulent treaſury?* I fear our ſupplications would have little effect; for as our miſfortunes encreaſed the *charms* of the *treaſury* would ſtill become brighter, and their attraction the ſtronger. If we appealed to the ſupreme executive power a more ſucceſsful iſſue could not be expected; we ſhould only diſcover every avenue to the royal ear occupied by men intereſted in our deſtruction. On whatever ſide the ill fated American turns he diſcovers nothing but miſery and ruin! But it ſeems, at all events, we ought to be enſlaved, becauſe the blood and treaſure of Britain have been expended in our defence: Honour and gratitude dictate a ſubmiſſion. If this obſervation was juſt, it would have an extenſive operation. There are few countries in the known world which have not been witneſſes to the bravery of Engliſhmen, and very few of the nations of Europe to whom they have not at different periods furniſhed their aſſiſtance; yet I never heard this alledged as a reaſon to circumſcribe them within the vortex of Britiſh taxation. It is well known that ſtates do not protect or defend one another from motives of honour, gratitude, or affection; theſe are feelings unknown to the refinements of modern policy. The Pruſſian monarch, at the cloſe of the laſt war, was forced to underſtand this melancholy truth. Their friendſhip is cemented by intereſt. The one is of equal duration with the other; and whenever the benefit of an excluſive trade is not an adequate * compenſation for the protection afforded, they will unqueſtionably withdraw it as an impolitic purſuit, from which national advantage cannot be expected. Theſe, ſir, are my ſentiments, in which we have the misfortune ſo widely to differ. Indeed, when I reflect on the unpolluted ſources from which you have drawn your political knowledge, my wonder at your principles ceaſes. When your maxims of government are derived from poets of the Auguſtan age, and your notions of the conſtitution from the commentaries of an Engliſh courtier, I am only ſurprized at your moderation. The Roman bard is perhaps as ſtriking an inſtance as you could have exhibited of the dreadful effects of deſpotiſm. The independent patriot, who fought at Philippi for the liberties of Rome, ſunk down to a whining ſycophant at the court of Auguſtus; and, either impelled by force, or corrupted by example, meanly flattered the tyrant, in all the obſequious terms of ſervile adulation. A ſtate of ſlavery cannot be ſufficiently deteſted; it blots out the nobleſt powers of the ſoul, and debaſes human nature to a level with the meaneſt being of creation. With reſpect to the bill of rights men, we perfectly agree. Your compariſon is juſt, though in your ſubſequent obſervation not quite ſo conſiſtent. After repreſenting them as *Gods,* you declare them unworthy the *notice* of *government.* For this piece of ſatire you ought to apologize. A ſtranger might conceive, that things heretofore held ſacred were in their ſight utterly contemptible. I do not know what was the *pretended object* of the inſtitution; I know what was the avowed one: It was to weed out corruption, and to reſtore the conſtitution to its antient vigour. They wiſely foreſaw this well conſtructed fabric, like that much talked of republic of old, could only be deſtroyed by evils generated within its own vitals. To guard againſt the impending danger, to exterminate the ſeeds of the diſorder, or correct its advances by vigorous applications, were worthy the attention of Britiſh patriots. If the ſucceſs did not anſwer the ſtruggle, it ſerves only to diſcover the height of the malady, the dangerous ſituation of the patient, and the abſolute neceſſity for more deſperate remedies. I could ſafely truſt the great commoner to the protection of a well deſerved popularity. The trophies of his adminiſtration are placed far above the reach of vulgar detraction; but leſt I ſhould be thought to have given up the point, I will ſet you right in a fact you have ſtrangely miſrepreſented. It was not, ſir, the *enormous height* of the *national debt,* as you have unjuſtly alledged, which forced him from the miniſtry: At the moment of his retreat he wanted to encreaſe it, by inſtantly engaging in the Spaniſh war. That conſummate politician inſtantly diſcovered that national honour could not be expected from the counſels of ſuch a diſcordant mixture, which, like the § image of Daniel's viſion, would never cleave together. He would not be reſponſible for meaſures he was not allowed to direct. He therefore withdrew. The reſentment of the nation muſt be appeaſed. A penſion and a title immediately followed. The motives of his acceptance are fully explained in a letter to alderman Beckford, wherein he declares thoſe unexpected emoluments proceeded from the *ſpontaneous dictates* of his majeſty's favour, *unaſked* for and *unſolicited* by him. If the fact had been otherwiſe, would not his mortal enemy have ſeized the *golden, glorious opportunity,* of ruining his credit forever? The *magical jogs* you ſpeak of I cannot reconcile to that *integrity* in office, which is admitted, any more than I can the *enormous height* of the national debt to its oppoſite extreme, an *opulent treaſury*; in truth, you ought to bluſh for having repreſented, in ſo ungracious a point of view, the man to whoſe amazing abilities you perhaps at this moment owe your exiſtance as an Engliſhman. I ſhall not interrupt the ſtate juggler in the quiet enjoyment of the honourable office you have aſſigned him. Why you *ſcrewed* him into public with a perſon who does honour to humanity I cannot conceive, unleſs it was, by ſo ſtriking a contraſt, to render his deformities more ignominiouſly conſpicuous.

The injuſtice of ſhutting up the *courts* I would candidly acknowledge, if it proceeded from the principle which you have inſinuated. A meaſure of this ſort ſhould only be adopted when the ports are placed in the ſame predicament. The one ſhould be a concomitant of the other. But, ſir, you cannot be at a loſs to know the true reaſon; if you are, the laws of our country will fully inform you. From the ſame fountain you may collect, that his lordſhip (whom you have ſo unneceſſarily puſhed into the diſpute) was veſted with ſufficient powers to repel thoſe *aſſaſſins,* at whoſe incurſions you ſeem ſo much alarmed. If I conceived you had miſtaken the ſubject from inattention, or from an unfortunate confuſion of ideas, or from any other as guiltleſs a cauſe, you would be entitled not to contempt, but compaſſion; but when you ſo oddly miſrepreſent notorious facts, and boldly pronounce that *government* has yet committed *no errors,* I cannot be at a loſs to determine the motives of your labours. If you would lay open the ſecret receſſes of your heart, I think we ſhould diſcover your marmeſt wiſhes tending to that *delicious repoſe* you have ſo feelingly deſcribed. In this happy alyſium you might baſk without controul, and leave to other votaries the painful operation of *ſpilling* their *blood* to enſlave the Americans. The warmth of your temper ſeems to have hurried you far beyond the general limits of miniſterial advocates: They have always made a decent allowance for the lee-way of human imperfections; but you, ſir, at one *high bound,* have *over leaped all bounds,* and, quite undiſmayed, have undauntedly aſſerted the ſpotleſs innocence of all who are concerned in moving the wheels of government. Certainly, ſir, your notions of the *errors* of *government* muſt be very extraordinary; I wiſh you would define them. You have admitted the influence of the *treaſury* on the *members* of an *auguſt houſe,* yet deny the guilt of thoſe who corrupt them. They who have been *in the ſervice* may have their reaſons for differing in ſentiment, but to me it appears not only an *error,* but a crime of the blackeſt complexion. How can you extricate yourſelf from ſuch inconſiſtencies? I think it will greatly perplex you, and may perhaps dictate a greater degree of reflection in your future compoſitions.

The accuſation you have exhibited, of countenancing civil diſcord and anarchy, hath not either fact or probability to ſupport it; it does not appear from any thing I have wrote: I do not wiſh a diſſolution of the bonds of *civil ſociety,* or aſpire at an independence of the crown. My moſt ardent hope is for a continuance of the connection between the mother country and the colonies, on the true principles of the conſtitution; and though I ſcorn to acknowledge allegiance to a Britiſh houſe of commons, or crouch to an Eaſt India director, I glory in being the ſubject of a Britiſh king. Whether the preſent is the *beſt of princes* or not is a queſtion improper for you or me to determine; that will be the office of the hiſtorian's page to record after thoſe who have *had the honour to ſerve him* have crumbled into duſt. Truth and condour may then have ſome chance of making their appearance, and juſtice no doubt will be done to his memory.

The trifling charge of pillaging from eminent writers is ſcarce worthy of notice; I am by no means ſenſible of it in any other manner than in making uſe of thoſe impreſſions which generally remain from reading and obſervation. If I have involuntarily come ſo near the diction of the elegant Mr. Hume, it is a circumſtance which greatly delights me; I ſhall, however, be glad of an acquaintance with thoſe whole paſſages which ſo exactly correſpond. This is a favour you have promiſed to the public. The *interrogatories* you allude to were intended for italics, but, I preſume, from inattention omitted, as they are not in that manner inſerted. It is not my cuſtom particularly to diſtinguiſh the authorities which I cite; this you might have obſerved by the quotation from Salluſt. Your inuendo, that you are not to be *terrified,* I am not certain I comprehend; I ſcarcely believe you intended an invitation to the field; deeds of chivalry found better in romance than in politics. When I engaged in the controverſy it was as an advocate for the liberties of my country; but if you are diſpoſed to convert it from a public into a private diſpute, I will not diſoblige you; it is a matter of infinite indifference to me on what *ground* we meet. Whenever the Engliſhman comes forward, the real name of Americanus ſhall not remain one moment concealed. The *diſcovery* will come with greater propriety from the perſon who ſuppoſes himſelf to be offended. I have now paid a pointed attention to every thing material in your performance; and whatever merit may be due to the language, I ſubmit to the impartial public, whether it doth not altogether conſiſt of poſitive aſſertions, without proof, and pompous expreſſions, without argument? I ſhall ſay no more to you at preſent, but conſign you to the conſolation of a wounded conſcience, and the comfortable reflection of having done wrong by deſign. AMERICANUS.

P. S. The author acknowledges he has not anſwered the *various ſtatutes* and *immemorial cuſtoms* mentioned by the Engliſhman. The reaſon was, that he did not chuſe to tire the patience of the public with vague conjectures; but whenever the Engliſhman will be pleaſed to diſtinguiſh them particularly, and in the *ſtile* of a *gentleman,* he ſhall, to uſe his own words, have a cool and fair reply.

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*By his excellency* JOHN *earl of* DUNMORE, *lieutenant and governor general in and over his majeſty's colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice admiral of the ſame:*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the rapid ſettlement made on the weſt ſide of the Alleghany mountains by his majeſty's ſubjects, within the courſe of theſe few years, has become an object of real concern to his majeſty's intereſt in this quarter; and whereas the province of Pennſylvania have unduly laid claim to a very valuable and extenſive quantity of his majeſty's territory, and the executive part of that government, in conſequence thereof, has moſt arbitrarily and unwarrantably proceeded to abuſe the laudable advancements in this part of his majeſty's dominions, by many oppreſſive and illegal methods in the diſcharge of this imaginary authority; and whereas the antient claim laid to this country by the colony of Virginia, founded in reaſon, upon pre-occupancy, and the general acquieſcence of all perſons, together with the inſtructions I have lately received from his majeſty's ſervants, ordering me to take this country under my adminiſtration; and as the evident injuſtice manifeſtly offered to his majeſty, by the immediate ſtrides taken by the proprietors of Pennſylvania, in proſecution of their wild claim to this country, demands an immediate remedy, I do hereby, in his majeſty's name, require and command all his majeſty's ſubjects, weſt of the Laurel Hill, to pay a due reſpect to this my proclamation, ſtrictly prohibiting the execution of any act of authority on behalf of the province of Pennſylvania at their peril in this country; but, on the contrary, that a due regard and entire obedience to the laws of his majeſty's colony of Virginia, under my adminiſtration, be obſerved, to the end that regularity may enſue, and a juſt regard to the intereſt of his majeſty in this quarter, as well as to the ſubject in general, may be the conſequence.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at Fort Dunmore, September 17, 1774. *Signed* DUNMORE.

*By his excellency's command.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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*By the honourable* JOHN PENN, *eſquire, governor and commander in chief of the province of Pennſylvania, and counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware:*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received information that his excellency the earl of Dunmore, governor general in and over his majeſty's colony of Virginia, hath lately iſſued a very extraordinary pro[illegible]nation, ſetting forth, "that the rapid ſettlement made on the weſt of the Alleghany mountains by his majeſty's ſubjects, within the courſe of theſe few years, had become an object of real concern to his majeſty's intereſt in that quarter; that the province of Pennſylvania had unduly laid claim to a very valuable and extenſive quantity of his majeſty's territory, and the executive part of that government, in conſequence thereof, had moſt arbitrarily and unwarrantably proceeded to abuſe the laudable adventurers in that part of his majeſty's dominions, by many oppreſſive and illegal meaſures in diſcharge of their imaginary authority, and that the antient claim laid to that country by the colony of Virginia, founded in reaſon, upon pre-occupancy, and the generel acquieſcence of all perſons, together with the inſtruction he had lately received from his majeſty's ſervants, ordering him to take that country under his adminiſtration; and as the evident injuſtice manifeſtly offered to his majeſty, by the immoderate ſtrides taken by the proprietors of Pennſylvania, in proſecution of their wild claim to that country, demanded an immediate remedy, he did thereby, in his majeſty's name, require and command all his majeſty's ſubjects, weſt of the Laurel Hill, to pay a due reſpect to his ſaid proclamation, thereby ſtrictly prohibiting the execution of any act of authority on behalf of the province of Pennſylvania, at their peril, in that country; but, on the contrary, that a due regard and entire obedience to the laws of his majeſty's colony of Virginia, under his adminiſtration, ſhould be obſerved, to the end that regularity might enſue, and a juſt regard to the intereſt of his majeſty in that quarter, as well as to his majeſty's ſubjects, might be the conſequence." And whereas, although the weſtern limits of the province of Pennſylvania have not been ſettled by any authority from the crown, yet it has been ſufficiently demonſtrated, by lines accurately run by the moſt ſkilful artiſts, that not only a great tract of coun-

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* *Mr.* PITT *aſſerts, in his ſpeech concerning the ſtamp act, that the profits to Great Britain, from the trade of the colonies, through all its branches, is two millions a year.*

§ *The head of which was of fine gold, the belly and thighs of braſs, the legs of iron, and the feet part iron, and part clay.*

* *See 4th inſt.*

of, weſt of the Laurel Hill, but Fort Pitt alſo, are comprehended within the charter bounds of this province, a great part of which country has been actually ſettled, and is now held, under grants from the proprietory of Pennſylvania, and the juriſdiction of this government has been peaceably exerciſed in that quarter of the country, till the late ſtrange claim ſet up by the earl of Dunmore, in behalf of his majeſty's colony of Virginia, founded, as his lordſhip is above pleaſed to ſay, "in reaſon, pre-occupancy, and the general acquieſcence of all perſons;" which claim to lands within the ſaid charter limits muſt appear ſtill the more extraordinary, as his moſt gracious majeſty, in an act paſſed the very laſt ſeſſion of parliament, "for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec," has been pleaſed, in the fulleſt manner, to recognize the charter of the province of Pennſylvania, by expreſsly referring to the ſame, and binding the ſaid province of Quebec by the northern and weſtern bounds thereof. Wherefore there is the greateſt reaſon to conclude, that any inſtructions the governor of Virginia may have received from his majeſty's ſervants, to take that country under his adminiſtration, muſt be founded on ſome miſrepreſentation to them reſpecting the weſtern extent of this province. In juſtice therefore to the proprietors of the province of Pennſylvania, who are only deſirous to ſecure their own undoubted property from the encroachment of others, I have thought fit, with the advice of the council, to iſſue this my proclamation, hereby requiring all perſons, weſt of the Laurel Hill, to retain their ſettlements as aforeſaid made under this province, and to pay due obedience to the laws of this government; and all magiſtrates, and other officers, who hold commiſſions or offices under this government, to proceed as uſual in the adminiſtration of juſtice, without paying the leaſt regard to the ſaid recited proclamation, until his majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known in the premiſes; at the ſame time ſtrictly charging and enjoining the ſaid inhabitants and magiſtrates to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to preſerve peace and good order.

Given under my hand, and the great ſeal of the ſaid province, at Philadelphia, the 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1774, and in the 14th year of the reign of our ſovereign lord George the third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, and ſo forth.

By his honour's command, JOHN PENN.

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, junior, ſecretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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## FROM THE LONDON MERCURY.

### *Some* EXTRACTS *from an act "for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of* QUEBEC, *in* North America," *with a few* OBSERVATIONS.

THE contrivers of the Quebec bill would have it underſtood that it ſupports upon an act then made by a proteſtant adminiſtration; but the fallacy will be evident to any one who reads the act of the firſt of Elizabeth, wherein her ſupremacy, in all *ſpiritual* and *eccleſiaſtical* things or cauſes, is by oath required of all who bore any office temporal or ſpiritual, and by which the falſhood is notorious. Alſo ſee another article in the Quebec bill to the ſame purpoſe:

"Provided always, and be it enacted, that no perſon profeſſing the religion of the church of Rome, and reſiding in the ſaid province, ſhall be obliged to take the oath required by the ſaid ſtatute, paſſed in the firſt year of the reign of queen Elizabeth."

This is in full proof that there is no truth in ſaying that this Quebec bill is of the ſame tenor with, or has the countenance of that proteſtant ſtatute of the firſt of queen Elizabeth, the Canadians not being in the leaſt ſubjected to the *king's ſupremacy*. They are authorized by this act to own a foreign ſupreme head; nay, in the very letter of the oath required in the Quebec bill, they only ſay, "I A. B. do ſincerely promiſe and ſwear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his majeſty king George, and him will defend, &c." They do not ſo much as diſtinguiſh him as the firſt, ſecond, or third king of that name, nor of what kingdom he is king. There is not therefore any thing at all binding in the oath; and whoever drew it up for the uſe of the Canadians richly deſerves to loſe his head.

But how miſerable, how pitiable, the condition of the Canadian proteſtants, by virtue of this act, paſſed in the 14th year of the reign of George III. when we read the article following?

"Provided alſo, that no ordinance touching *religion*, or by which any puniſhment may be inflicted *greater* than fine and impriſonment for three months, ſhall not be of any force or effect until the ſame ſhall receive his majeſty's approbation."

Future ages, if the reign of truth and righteouſneſs ſhould recover a loſt ſceptre, and mankind again learn to revere liberty, and the rights of humanity, will be aſtoniſhed that a Britiſh proteſtant ſenate ſhould leave all the proteſtants, in ſo extenſive a province as that of Quebec, liable to any fines whatever, and to impriſonment for three months, if a popiſh council or adminiſtration ſee fit to inflict ſuch puniſhment; for unleſs the puniſhment be greater, the ordinance will have its force and efficacy, without any regard had to his majeſty's approbation.

Nor can it be a deſirable ſituation for Britiſh proteſtant ſubjects to have a ſtated reſidence in Canada, with reſpect to the ſecurity of *property*; for thus runs the ſtatute:

"In all matters of controverſy, relative to property and civil rights, reſort ſhall be had to the laws of Canada, as the rule for the deciſion of the ſame."

Moreover, though it is ſaid that his majeſty may appoint council for the affairs of the province, which council may make ordinances with conſent of the governor, yet there is no manner of ſecurity in all this; for ſo it is enacted:

"Provided always, that nothing in this act contained ſhall extend to authorize or empower the ſaid legiſlative council to lay any *taxes* or *duties* within the ſaid province, ſuch rates and taxes only excepted as the inhabitants of any town or diſtrict, within the ſaid province, may be authorized, by the ſaid council, to aſſeſs, levy, and apply, within the ſaid town or diſtrict, for the purpoſe of making roads, erecting and repairing public buildings, or for *any other purpoſe*, reſpecting the local convenience and œconomy of ſuch town or diſtrict."

This is ſurely a very looſe, abſurd, and nonſenſical proviſo. The council may not lay any taxes or duties, and yet may aſſeſs, levy, and apply, for roads, public buildings, or any other purpoſe they ſhall deem proper; an exception ſo very lax, as to render of little or no ſignificance the limitation of the authority upon the council. Nor does it appear, that if the council ſee fit to appoint magnificent maſs houſes, or extenſive buildings, in the ſeveral towns, for the convenience of the popiſh worſhip, that the proteſtants will be excuſed from ſuch aſſeſſments; for theſe taxes will be conſtrued very different from their tythes, &c.

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From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

## TO THE BRITONS AND AMERICANS.

YOUR conteſts are now become ſo ſerious and important that they engage the attention of all civilized nations, and as the ſword of war ſeems almoſt ready to be unſheathed, I would beg leave, with the voice of reaſon and humanity, to ſpeak a few words of truth and ſoberneſs. What do the Britons want? *Riches and honour*. What do the Americans want? *Liberty*. Cannot both be gratified? *Yes*. Why then do they continue an unnatural and injurious quarrel, which deeply wounds both their intereſts? *Becauſe* they will not follow the plain dictates of common ſenſe. If the path be ſo plain wherein Britain may ſecure her *honour* and *intereſt*, and the Americans their *liberty*, you will naturally ſay, *point it out?* I anſwer, *here it is*: Let Britain ſecure her *honour* by demanding nothing but what is *honourable and juſt*, and her *intereſt* will forever be inſeparable from *her honour*; let the Americans remain perfectly free, and enjoy the bleſſings of the Britiſh conſtitution in their full extent, equal with Britons in *Britain*. Then will the wealth of America flow into Britain, through the channel of commerce, as *naturally* and as *certainly* as the rivers run into the ocean. Complaint, wrath, and envy, between the two countries will ceaſe, and mutual love, and good will, may re-animate your boſoms. This ſurely would be *honourable* for Britain, *happy* for America, and *glorious* for the whole nation. Some are ſo *extremely weak* as to talk of Britain's maintaining her honour by *enforcing* her laws, however unjuſt to others, or injurious to herſelf: A people governed by *ſuch principles* muſt be conſidered by all the reſt of the world as a nation of fools and madmen. The wiſeſt men ſometimes err and it is a ſure ſign of wiſdom to be willing to *correct an error* when it is diſcovered, and all men eſteem it *honourable*. The Britiſh parliament has often acknowledged an error by repealing her own acts, when it was found by experience that they were injurious, and by ſo doing ſhe encreaſed her *honour* and her reputation in the world. Why, then, in the name of reaſon, ſhould any man ſuppoſe that her *honour* is concerned to maintain the *preſent meaſures* reſpecting America when a ſcheme of policy, infinitely more advantageous, lies open to every common mind? I was going to mention the wide deſolation and dreadful calamities which await the nation if harmony is not ſoon reſtored, but at preſent I forbear.

SOLOMON, junior.

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## TO LORD NORTH.

*YOU have been thought qualified, from the depth of your political genius, and the zealous rancour of your diſpoſition towards America, to furniſh expedients for reducing a brave, free, and loyal people, to the humiliating ſituation of ſuing for remiſſion of their political tranſgreſſions at the foot of parliament. If you have the juſtice to proportion the puniſhment to the offence, this of the Americans muſt, in your idea, be of no ſmall magnitude, to ſentence them to ſo baſe and ignominious a ſubmiſſion. But, my lord, in a caſe of great conſequence as this, in which two millions and a half of people are concerned, one would think your humanity, ſuppoſing you totally void of juſtice, would influence you to procure competent proof of the imputed crime. Prove the fact to this amount, and I am ready to ſubmit to the judgment you have pronounced, although it is of a nature rather ſuited to the tyranny of the eaſt. Under your auſpices ſhips of war, and an army, have been ſent to Boſton, to put in force certain acts of the Britiſh parliament, deſtructive of the trade of that town, the freedom of the province, and eventually of all America. For my own part, I am willing to reſt the liberties of my country on the iſſue of this buſineſs, and I make no doubt all America will readily ſubſcribe to my opinion. The cauſe of the town of Boſton is looked upon every where in America as a common cauſe; witneſs the reſolves of the ſeveral colonies, and the generous donations ſent thither to relieve the diſtreſſes of the poor. Are you not convinced you have been miſled by falſe repreſentations of intereſted men, in your judgment, of that numerous, brave, and injured people? If you deny the fact, I will only mention, in ſupport of it, the impotent handful of troops you have ſent againſt them, and the inefficacy of your laws in reſpect to the internal government of that province. Permit me to inform you, that in Maſſachuſetts Bay only there are at leaſt 80,000 men fit for action, 20,000 militia in New Hampſhire, and 40,000 in Connecticut, which, with the number Rhode Iſland can furniſh, will make at leaſt 150,000 men, ready to appear at five days notice. But theſe are not all: I leave you to calculate the additional forces which may be ſupplied by the ſouthern colonies. The town of Boſton, garriſoned by the troops now there, and going to it, may hold out a ſiege till the winter, from the preſent natural ſtrength of the place; but it is in that ſeaſon acceſſible in every part over the ice, which forms a bridge ſtrong enough to bear any number of men. When this happens, what will not be atchieved by a people determined to die or be free?*

*You may remember Cromwell's remark, in the army, of the parliament, compared with that of the king: Says he, "We ſhall ever be beaten by the royal army till we make a reform in our own. Our troops are compoſed chiefly of tapſters and ſerving men; the king's of gentlemen and gentlemens ſons, and the better ſort of people. We muſt get farmers ſons, and reputable people, to ſerve under us, before we can pretend to vie with our adverſaries." His advice was followed, and they conquered.*

*The troops of the colonies, in caſe you ſhould proſecute your deſign againſt their liberties, will be compoſed altogether of the reſpectable claſs of yeomenry, who will fight upon principle, and maintain their point to the laſt; for I will venture to affirm there is not, according to their rank, a more intelligent, ſpirited people to be found in the world.*

*Having thus exhibited to you ſome of the difficulties which you will have to combat with, let us now turn our eyes towards Canada, and take a brief view of the nature and tendency of the late act of parliament regulating the internal government of that province:*

*You would have it thought to be the wiſh of the Canadians to be under arbitrary power rather than enjoy the invaluable bleſſings of liberty; and can you, my lord, think it right, even upon this principle, though I am far from admitting the truth of it, to take advantage of, the ignorance or folly of a deluded people, to deprive them, by a ſolemn act of the Britiſh parliament, of the unalienable rights of nature? Is it thus you make a pander of parliament to procure you arbitrary power? It is thus you ſacrifice the honour and juſtice of that once reverend body of men to as baſe and vile purpoſes as ever diſgraced the human heart. But let us not loſe ſight of our main deſign, which was to enquire into the motives and views upon which this fact was founded:*

*You have, inſtead of a bare toleration of the Roman catholic religion, made it the eſtabliſhed religion in Canada, though it is the moſt SANGUINARY of any amongſt chriſtians, and one of its cardinal tenets, abjuration, is totally inconſiſtent with all civil government. You have not only done this, but, contrary to every maxim of ſound policy, you have alſo, under the ſanction of parliament, introduced the French laws. Nothing but a better government, and more beneficial laws, can poſſibly alter the habits, paſſions, and maxims, of the Canadians, in favour of Great Britain, and ſecure their attachment and fidelity to her. But their religion and polity being the ſame, they were before, and their habits, paſſions, and maxims, of courſe, continuing the ſame, what degree of attachment or affection can be expected from ſuch a people, whoſe whole ſouls are devoted to the ſervice of the grand monarque?*

*You have declared in the houſe of commons it is your intention to form a chain of forts in the new province of Quebec, along the rear of the old Britiſh colonies, and garriſon them with Canadians, to keep the old colonies in order. My lord, your plan is weak and prepoſterous. Strengthen the hands of the Canadians, and you will do France an eſſential ſervice; for it requires no great ſpirit of prophecy to foretel they will turn their armies againſt you, and put themſelves again under the dominion of that country to which they are ſo remarkably attached. What will then be the conſequences of your ill concerted ſchemes againſt the liberty and happineſs of this inſulted country? The certain loſs to Britain, of Canada, and, if not of all the other colonies, ſuch an interruption of her trade with them as will bring the deepeſt diſtreſs upon the finances of the kingdom. The trade to this country is one of the chief props of that important ſyſtem of taxes, the well being of which is ſo eſſential to the ſecurity of Great Britain. All the wiſdom and reſource of the ableſt ſtateſmen have not been equal to the taſk of leſſening, in any conſiderable degree, the enormous debt of the nation. Their utmoſt efforts are now requiſite to ſtop the progreſs of this political cancer, and therefore every ſalutary ingredient in the medicine, applied to this purpoſe, ought to be highly prized.*

*But ſuppoſe, my lord, which is far worſe than I have mentioned, the rigour and injuſtice of your meaſure, ſhould operate with ſuch effect as to deprive Great Britain of theſe colonies forever: This is not improbable, ſhould you continue to purſue your purpoſe, if an opinion may be formed from the preſent temper and ſpirit of America. In this caſe, it is eaſy to foreſee the event: Britain muſt ſink under the misfortune, and your name, like that of Eroſtratus, will be handed down to poſterity for the eminent miſchief you have done in the world. Alike in infamy, humanity would not ſhudder, if, in the reſemblance of puniſhment, the mild laws of your country ſhould, for once, be infringed.*

CAIUS.

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## VIENNA, *Auguſt* 24.

IT was reported yeſterday at the camp at Peſt, that the grand vizir, who lately commanded the Turkiſh army, died ſuddenly (but in what manner is not known) and that he was interred at Adrianople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Auguſt* 3. The 16th of laſt month we received the melancholy news, that the grand viſir had been abandoned the 30th of June by 140,000 men of his army, who had baſely deſerted their colours to return home. The grand ſignior held a grand divan the ſame day, in which the critical ſituation of the Ottoman army, who was in danger of being taken priſoner with the remainder of his troops, was taken into conſideration; and, in conſequence, it was unanimouſly reſolved to ſend him immediately full powers to conclude a peace with Ruſſia upon the beſt term he ſhould be able to obtain.

A Janiſſary, named Effendiſſi, arrived here the 19th of laſt month from the army, with the preliminaries of the peace, which Field Marſhal Count Romanzow had himſelf dictated to the grand ſignior. The following day his highneſs, with the advice of the mufti, the lawyers, and the principal officers of the porte, ſigned thoſe preliminaries, and diſpatched them immediately to the army.

WARSAW, *Auguſt* 24. Admiral Knowles is arrived here from Peterſburg, with his lady and daughter. Prince Czartoryſki, general of Podolia, gave him a ſplendid ſupper and ball laſt Saturday, at which was preſent the young prince of Waldeck, who ſerved as a volunteer in the Ruſſian army. On the following Monday prince Poniatouſki, the chamberlain of the crown, gave them a magnificent breakfaſt at his eſtate of Szolec.

GENOA, *Auguſt* 20. They write from Madrid, that the king has determined to reduce the inquiſition to a college of enquiry into religious affairs, and has taken its juriſdiction and priſons from it, ſo that that tribunal cannot pronounce any ſentence of death, nor even of impriſonment, theſe judgments belonging to the civil tribunals.

PARIS, *September* 2. Monday night ſeveral people amuſed themſelves with throwing ſquibs about the gates of the palace, which brought the guard there and they ſhut the gates. This affronted the populace, and they inſulted all the people that paſſed by without diſtinction, throwing ſquibs in every body's face and into the windows of the palace. The officers of juſtice interpoſed, but ſo little reſpect was paid to them that they were oppoſed with ſwords and other weapons, by which ſeveral were dangerouſly wounded, and one of them killed; and they would have been totally overpowered, if a detachment of the watch had not come to their aſſiſtance and put an end to the diſturbance, which was not effected till about two o'clock in the morning. Every evening ſince people have aſſembled about the palace and the neighbouring ſtreets, and it is not known when the fury of the populace will be at an end.

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## LONDON, *September* 15.

A GENTLEMAN juſt arrived from Paris, who made it his buſineſs while there to find out how the people were affected towards their new king, and whether they thought themſelves happier now than they were in the late reign, ſays, that he was much ſurprized to find that an univerſal diſcontent prevailed every where among the people, and that they were much diſpleaſed with the Engliſh newſpapers for giving him virtues that he never did, or ever will, poſſeſs, and diſtributing ſo much happineſs throughout the kingdom, when nothing is experienced but the utmoſt diſtreſs. The people do not ſcruple to ſay, that while he inherits jeſuitical principles, they can expect nothing but being ſcourged with a tyrannic rod, and that his grandfather, with all his faults and vices, was much to be preferred to him with all his *virtuous maſks*. This the above gentleman declares to be the true ſentiments of the people every where, and ſays he is aſtoniſhed at, and cannot dive into the meaning of the Engliſh paſſing ſuch fine encomiums upon him; for certain it is, notwithſtanding the great reliance our miniſtry may have on the powerful promiſes of the court of France, that they are at this inſtant in high conſultation how to give a wound to the peace of England. From the above relation, it is moſt certain that the ear of France is wholly taken up with the hoſtile propoſals of Spain againſt us: Nay, does not every proceeding of the court of Madrid corroborate this, as well as the hints given us by many of our neighbours; but it ſeems as if nothing would wake us out of our lethargy but balls and bullets flying about our heads.

We cannot think the miniſtry are ſo concerned about affairs in America as ſome ſeem to hint they are; but on the contrary are inclined to believe the confuſion there of very little conſequence to England, otherwiſe they would be employed in conſultations together in town, to diſperſe ſuch confuſion and tumult, rather than feaſting their minds and appetites with country pleaſures and dainties.

Who can deny but that the government is at preſent a military one? The miniſtry have made it ſuch, who being conſcious that reaſon, juſtice, and the civil ſpirit of the conſtitution, are all againſt and aſhamed of them, have, like terrified cowards, precipitately blundered on the cruel and much hated reſource of turning the arms of Britain againſt her own boſom, and yet, if we may credit what they ſeem ſo induſtriouſly careful to conceal (even their own accounts allow of) the alarming deſertions of the military at Boſton, as if the ſoldiers, inheriting more exalted ſouls than their employers, rejected the bloody buſineſs with horror; men who never turned their backs on the natural enemies of their country; men whoſe approved integrity in the field has often given glory to their country, now ſpurn at the inglorious warfare, and prefer, what on other occaſions would be worſe than death itſelf, deſertion to duty, when it comes in competition with their honour, as Britons and ſoldiers.

It is generally thought that the miniſtry will find it neceſſary to get the Boſton port bill repealed the next ſeſſion of parliament, if at leaſt they hope of any ſucceſs at the enſuing general election.

The toaſt now is, "May the Boſtonians and the military be unanimous in ſupport of public liberty."

We hear, that as Dr. Shipley, by his honeſt behaviour, has precluded himſelf from ever riſing in his profeſſion on this ſide the water, his friends are ſoliciting for his being appointed archbiſhop of Boſton, where he is the only man that can be agreeable, as the firſt biſhop that ever had the courage to maintain the ſentiments of a *free man*.

A correſpondent informs us, that in one of the publications of Holland for laſt month, there is ſomething to the following effect: "It is remarkable that the two moſt powerful kings in Europe are, with all their ſeeming authority, under the neceſſity of concealing their religion; for it is certain that one is a jeſuit, and the other a papiſt."

A correſpondent wiſhes to know if at the interment of the ſuppoſed highwayman who was ſhot by the guard of the Exeter ſtage, the miniſter who officiated at the funeral omitted or repeated the following words in that moſt ſolemn ſervice, "We thank thee, O father! for having TAKEN this our brother out of the miſeries of this ſinful world." If uſed, how ſtrongly does it evince the abſolute expediency of every miniſter being veſted with a diſcretionary power of diſpenſing with the above part on ſuch occaſions in caſes ſimilar to the above, and in thoſe of executed malefactors? What leſs than a profane mockery is it to invocate the majeſty of Heaven, and return him thanks for having taken from mortality thoſe whoſe malefactions had rendered their lives an expiatory ſacrifice to the offended laws of juſtice? A part in our excellent liturgy ſo objectionable indiſputably demands a ſpeedy amendment.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the depredations of the northern ravager may be not ill compared to thoſe of the dragon of Wantley, in the burleſque opera of that name:

"Houſes and churches
"Are to him but geeſe and turkies."

Tueſday morning as ſome carpenters were mending a garret floor in Bride Court, they found the ſkeletons of two children between the rafters, ſuppoſed to have been murdered ſome years ſince, as the bones dropped to duſt on moving them.

A few days ago died at Kettering, in Northamptonſhire, aged 84, John Smart, a cobler, who had 34 children by 5 wives, and who retained his bodily ſtrength ſo long, that, till within theſe 2 years, he was able to take a 5 buſhel ſack of wheat on his ſhoulders without any aſſiſtance.

*Extract of a letter from* Warſaw, *dated* Auguſt 24.

"It has been mentioned that the king was reduced to the neceſſity of approving the plan of a permanent council, in conſequence of which forced conſent of his majeſty, given only with a view to keep off the misfortunes with which the republic was threatened, the delegation ſigned the following points the 8th of this month:

"1. The eſtabliſhment of a permanent council of the ſenate is decided.

"2. This council ſhall be compoſed of three eſtates, viz. the king, the ſenate (the miniſtry comprehended) and the equeſtrian order in equal numbers, as much with regard to the perſons of the ſenate, and the equeſtrian order, as to the provinces of Grand Poland and Lithuania.

"3. The king ſhall always be chief of this council.

"4. The article concerning the prerogatives of the king ſhall remain entire, and it is ſet forth in the project of the permanent council, the following words only excepted, viz. "that the king ſhall not engage to anſwer for his ſucceſſors."

"5 The members of council ſhall be choſen by a majority, which is to be decided by ballot, at all the ordinary diets, immediately after the election of the marſhal, and as ſoon as the chamber of the equeſtrian order ſhall have joined the ſenate."

*Extract of a letter from* Paris, *dated* September 2.

"The grand project of the Duc de Choiſeul, and which has been laid aſide ſince his diſgrace, is now the ſubject of public converſation. That late miniſter had given his conſent to the diviſion of Poland by the three powers who have executed it, and requeſted their neutrality with reſpect to a plan which he himſelf propoſed to carry into execution. In conſequence, he projected to build a town on the borders of the lake of Geneva in the country of Varſoi, and employed for that purpoſe 300,000 livres: But the Geneveſe and the Switzers, who ſuſpected his intentions, deſtroyed in the night what the workmen had done in the day, either by the overflowing of the lakes, or the rivulets which water their country, and theſe accidents appeared ſo natural, that the real occaſion could not be diſcovered: The architects and conductors of thoſe works were too well paid to divulge the true cauſe; but as the duke's power began to decline, he did not obſtinately purſue this operation. He communicated his ſecret to Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, who had long been jealous of the liberty of Geneva and the Swiſs cantons. The diſgrace of the miniſter and the death of Victor Amadeus with whom he had a treaty on the tapis, occaſioned the ceſſation of a greater purſuit. The Duc de Aguillon, ſucceſſor of that miniſter, was more of a courtier than a polititian; he was deſirous of peace, fearing that war or any unhappy diſputes, might make him deſerve what the death of Louis occaſioned to him: Beſides, being the ſworn enemy of Choiſeul, he repreſented in a diſadvantageous light to his maſter every thing that he projected; he obſerved a neutrality in the diviſion of Poland; all his projects in politics failed, his whole adminiſtration hath rendered him the object of public hatred, and his diſgrace occaſioned univerſal joy. At preſent, affairs are about to wear a different face; the emperor will be induced by the allurement of intereſt, as all the powers of Europe are, to recriminate againſt his engagements, and to enter into an alliance with France and Sardinia, to reduce to ſlavery both Geneva and Switzerland. Deſpotiſm is an epidemical diſeaſe, intereſt and avarice authoriſe it under the veil of religion; and in leſs than a year, we may expect to ſee more blood ſpilt than has been ſhed in all the paſt wars."

## PHILADELPHIA, *November* 2.

*To the freeholders and electors of the city and county of* Philadelphia.

AS the congreſs, in ſupport and for the preſervation of American liberty, have formed reſolves, and entered into an aſſociation, in behalf of themſelves and the colonies they repreſented, and have recommended the appointment of committees in the ſeveral towns and counties, for carrying the ſame into execution, we the committee choſen for the city and county of Philadelphia, on the 18th of June laſt, having to the beſt of our abilities executed the truſt then repoſed in us, beg leave to recommend to our conſtituents the appointment of a new committee for this city and county, on Saturday the 12th inſtant, at the ſtate-houſe, at ten o'clock in the morning, which time and place thoſe qualified to vote for repreſentativesin aſſembly are deſired to attend.

*To the PUBLIC.*

A number of the citizens of Philadelphia, anxious to comply with the 11th reſolve of the CONGRESS, in which it is recommended to each city, town, and county, to form committees for carrying into execution the whole of their reſolutions, beg leave to propoſe the choice of ſeparate committees for the city and county for the following reaſons:

1. The buſineſs which will neceſſarily come before the city and county being different, they apprehend it will be better done by committees in each place. In the city they include Southwark and the Northern Liberties.

2. The emergencies of buſineſs in the city will require ſuch frequent and ſudden meetings of a committee, that members from the county cannot conveniently attend.

3. In complying with the non-conſumption agreement recommended by the congreſs, they apprehend the city can afford no aſſiſtance to the county, nor the county to the city, ſo that ſhould they attempt to act together, they will obſtruct and delay the execution of that very neceſſary reſolution.

4. By intereſting people in every townſhip, in the moſt remote as well as adjoining parts of the county, in the execution of the reſolves of the congreſs, they apprehend that intelligence, firmneſs, and unanimity, will be more *generally* promoted, by which means both city and county will be enabled to act with more ſucceſs in the general cauſe of American liberty.

## WILLIAMSBURG.

*Extract from the votes and proceedings of the* AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

### 11th RESOLVE.

"THAT a COMMITTEE be choſen in every county, city, and town, "by thoſe who are qualified to vote for "repreſentatives in the legiſlature; whoſe "buſineſs it ſhall be, attentively to obſerve the conduct of all perſons touching this ASSOCIATION: And when it "ſhall be made to appear, to the ſatisfaction of a majority of any ſuch committee, that any perſon, within the "limits of their appointment, has violated this aſſociation, that ſuch majority do forthwith cauſe the *truth of the caſe to be publiſhed in the gazette*, to the "end that all ſuch foes to the rights of "Britiſh America may be *publickly known*, "*and univerſally contemned*, *as the enemies of American liberty*; and thenceforth we, "reſpectively, will break off all dealings "with him, or her."

*** THAT the ABOVE, and all other RESOLUTIONS of the CONGRESS, may be carried into *ſtrict execution*, the ſeveral freeholders of James City county are deſired to meet at eleven o'clock on Friday the 25th inſtant, if fair, otherwiſe the ſucceeding day, at the houſe of Mr. Iſham Allen, in order to elect a COMMITTEE to act *throughout* the ſaid county, and do what is REQUIRED of them by ſo reſpectable and auguſt a body.

Died on the 10th inſtant, at Studley, the ſeat of Peter Lyons, eſquire, Mr. WILLIAM BASSETT, eldeſt ſon of Burwell Baſſett, eſquire, of New Kent; he was a moſt engaging and amiable youth.

☞ *The* ADDRESS *to* CELIA *ſhall appear in our next.*


For CHARTER,
The BRIGANTINE ABBY,
JONAS HERBERT, MASTER;
BURTHEN about 240 hogſheads, or 5000 buſhels. For terms apply to *Norfolk, Nov.* 5, 1774. GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

COLCHESTER, *November* 1, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber ſome time ago adverſed in the neighbourhood of this place, that the buſineſs formerly tranſacted by him here, on account of Meſſieurs *David Dalyell, George Oſwald* and company, and *Oſwald, Denniſtoun*, and company, of *Glaſgow*, was declined by him on the 10th of *January* laſt, and committed to the management of Mr. *John Gibſon*; and as he intends ſoon to leave the colony, he requeſts all who have had dealings with him on account of either of the ſaid companies, and have not already ſettled their accounts, to come immediately and ſettle with Mr. *Gibſon*, who has tranſacted the buſineſs ſince the 10th of *January* laſt, and continues to carry it on. Thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid company for tranſactions with them, are deſired to apply to Mr. *Gibſon*, that they may be adjuſted.

HECTOR ROSS.

WHEREAS I ſome time ago bought of Mr. *John Twittey* 400 acres of land, in the county of *Brunſwick*, and gave three ſeveral obligations for payment of the purchaſe money, which was 200l. in the proportions and at the times following, viz. 100l. in *April* laſt, and 50l. in *April* in the two ſucceeding years; and whereas I have been credibly informed that a ſuit in chancery is now depending in the general court, brought by the attorney general, againſt the ſaid *Thomas Twittey* and *John Twittey*, in order to ſubject the ſaid land to a judgment recovered by the king againſt the ſaid *Thomas Twittey*; and I have been adviſed that before the determination of that ſuit my title will be inſecure. In order, therefore, that no perſon may be deceived by taking aſſignments of the ſaid bonds, I do hereby give notice that I will not pay the ſaid purchaſe money, or any part of it, without being compelled to do ſo, until I can be ſatisfied that my title will not be evicted. 3* LEWIS COLLIER.

DUMFRIES, *November* 8, 1774.

AT a meeting of the JOCKY CLUB this day, reſolved, that in conformity to the 8th article of the reſolves of the GENERAL CONGRESS, the *Dumfries* races, that were advertiſed to be run the 20th of this month, be poſtponed. The gentlemen farmers that are fattening beeves, muttons, and veals, for our premiums, muſt, for the preſent, put up with *honour* and *glory* in place of the *guineas* that were intended for them. RICHARD GRAHAM, SECRETARY.

JOHN GREEN, SADDLER and HARNESSMAKER, in FREDERICKSBURG, gives his friends and the public notice that there never was a partnerſhip between him and JOHN SORREL, as was ſuppoſed, though it was intended; but he, the ſaid SORREL, not having a ſtock or credit ſufficient for carrying on the ſaid buſineſs, obliged me to part from him, which I did, after allowing him half the profits from the time of our commencement in the above buſineſs. I intend carrying on the buſineſs to its uſual extent, and hope to give entire ſatisfaction to all thoſe who may pleaſe to employ me. I return my moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe who have already favoured me with their cuſtom, and hope, by aſſiduity, to gain their future favours. 2 JOHN GREEN.

NOVEMBER 1, 1774.

THE partnerſhip of *Amos Ladd* and company, being this day diſſolved by conſent, all perſons having demands on the ſaid company are to apply to *Amos* and *James Ladd* for payment, who have undertaken to diſcharge all demands againſt *Amos Ladd* and company. I intend ſoon to leave the colony. 3 JOHN ATKINSON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Prince Edward*, an *Iriſh* ſervant man named *Thomas Noughton*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, wears his own ſhort light coloured hair, and has loſt one of his fore teeth; had on a brown linen ſhirt and jacket, duffil breeches, a felt hat, and was bare foot. Alſo an aprentice lad named *Anthony Wilſon*, 14 or 15 years of age, wears his own ſhort light coloured hair, had on an oznabrig ſhirt, *Ruſſia* drill breeches, a negro cotton coat, and was bare foot. Whoever ſecures the ſaid runaways ſo that I get them again, ſhall have a reward of 4l. for the ſervant, 20s. for the apprentice, and, if brought home, all reaſonable charges. All maſters of veſſels are hereby forewarned from carrying them out of the colony.
2 JOHN THOMPSON, junior.

TAKEN up, on *Appomattox* river, near the upper bridge, in *Prince Edward*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 2 inches and a half high, has a ſtar in her forehead, about 6 years old, her left eye is what is called a gliſs eye, all of her feet are white intermixed with black ſpots, has a nip on her noſe, and branded on each buttock 8. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. WILLIAM HALL.

TAKEN up in *Spotſylvania*, 4 ſheep, viz. one ram, marked with a ſwallow fork in each ear; one ewe, marked with a crop, ſlit, and underkeel in the right, and crop and underkeel in the left; one wether, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right, and a crop in the left ear; the other is a lamb, unmarked. All the above ſheep are white. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 18s. WILLIAM CARTER.

TAKEN up, on *Deep Creek*, in *Cumberland*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, about 5 years old, a ſwitch tail, and no brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. JACOB MACKEE.

TAKEN up, near the head of *Harris's* creek, in *Prince Edward*, a ſorrel mare, about 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high, 8 years old, 3 white feet, and appears to have been branded with an E. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. ALEXANDER GUILL.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a ſmall flea bitten grey horſe, about 11 years old, and branded on the near buttock with a croſs. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. REUBEN DANIEL.

*Juſt publiſhed, and to be SOLD, by the printer hereof,*

THE
VIRGINIA ALMANACK,
For the year of our Lord 1775.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 12, 1774.

*For* SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE &c. in *York* town. For terms apply to me, in this city.
I. H. NORTON.

*To be diſpoſed of, by the ſubſcriber, in* Dumfries,

A PERSON that underſtands ENGRAVING in all its different branches; ſuch as raiſing and making impreſſions on gold, ſilver, copper, braſs, &c. likewiſe making ſmall cuts of all kinds, coats of arms, cyphers and figures on plate, in the neateſt manner. He has near ſeven years to ſerve. 3 ANDREW LEITCH.


*At a court held for* Suſſex *county the* 20th *of* October, 1774.

TWO writings purporting the laſt will and teſtament of HARTWELL MARABLE, late of this county, deceaſed, being found among his other papers, of different contents and dates, the court doth appoint *December* court next to determine which of thoſe writings doth contain the true laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid *Marable*, and that all perſons intereſted may then attend, it is ordered that the ſame be publiſhed in the *Virginia* gazette. A. CLAIBORNE, C. S. C.


*To be* SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 28th *day of this inſtant* (November) *if fair, if not the next fair day, at* Loudoun *courthouſe*,

THIRTY likely NEGROES, conſiſting of men and women, boys and girls, among whom is a lad that has worked ſeven years at the blackſmith's buſineſs, ſome houſe women, who can ſew, waſh, iron, and ſpin, two very good wood cutters, having been uſed to cut and cord wood for a furnace, alſo a good cart or waggon driver. Credit will be given until the firſt day of *May* next, the purchaſers giving bond, with ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date, if not punctually diſcharged.
2 JOHN TURBERVILLE.

THE ſubſcriber having with great pains and ſtudy acquired a knowledge in the cure of the BLOODY FLUX, and having, out of regard to my fellow creatures, communicated to the public, by diſperſing many receipts, directing the patient what means and method he is to uſe, takes this method of acquainting the public that he will attend any patient, under 25 miles, at 20s. each patient; but if more than one in a family to be attended, his price will be more moderate, and expects no pay unleſs his patient ſurvives the diſorder. He believes himſelf to be capable of adminiſtering means for preventing the taking the diſorder in families where it may be raging, which he will do at the moderate price of 10s. each perſon, and will attend patients at greater diſtances at a moderate expence, and on the conditions as above mentioned.
THOMAS JOHNSON.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation on *Bull Run*, the 7th of *September* laſt, a convict ſervant man, who ſays his name is *John Horne*, but was convicted by the name of *Pooling Horne*, and imported into *Potowmack* river, laſt month, in the ſhip *Taylor*. He is an *Engliſhman*, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with ſhort black hair, a ſmooth face, and a ſcar under his left eye. Had on, and took with him, an old blue ſailor's jacket, very ſhort, with ſmall black buttons, ſet thick on both ſides, a black waiſtcoat, cord duroy breeches, light marled ſtockings, and old ſhoes; alſo new light grey jacket and breeches of coarſe cloth, with white metal buttons, and two new oznabrig ſhirts, with ſeveral other ſhirts, ſilk handkerchiefs, and other things. He carried off a likely black blooded mare, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar on her forehead, branded on the near ſhoulder H, and on the near buttock M. I will give the above reward for the ſervant and the mare, delivered to me in *Colcheſter*.
(3) ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near *Prince Edward* courthouſe, about the 1ſt of *October*, a negro fellow named CÆSAR, formerly the property of Mr. *David Copeland*, of *Cumberland* county, of whom I purchaſed him. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made; had on, and carried with him, an upper jacket, made out of a blanket, and an under one, of negro cotton, without ſkirts, and pretty much worn, an oznabrig ſhirt, and a pair of blue velvet breeches, more than half wore. He had no ſhoes or ſtockings when he went off. As he was born and raiſed in *Cumberland* county, where he muſt have formed ſome connections, it is probable he may have gone that courſe. Whoever brings the ſaid ſlave to me, or ſecures him in any gool, and informs me thereof, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings reward, beſides what the law allows.
3 ROBERT LAWSON.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Somerſet* county, *Maryland*, a certain *Thomas Mallett*, who being ſent by me as commander of a ſloop of about 1500 buſhels burthen to *Baltimore* town, where, after behaving very much amiſs, he abſconded, it is ſuppoſed, either to *Norfolk*, *York*, or ſome other part of *Virginia*. The ſloop is of oak, except the top, timbers, and beams, which are pine. The ſaid *Mallett* is a very dark, pockfretten fellow, and remarkably ſmooth ſpoken. Whoever ſecures the ſaid veſſel and fellow, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward. (2) JOSEPH DASHIELL.

FALMOUTH, *October* 25, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the colony in a few weeks.
GEORGE BUCHANAN.

*To be* RENTED, *and entered on the 1st day of* January *next*,

THE lower FERRY on *Chickahominy* river, in *Charles City*, and known by the name of *Lefter's* ferry, where Mr. *Robert Lawrie*, deceased, lived feveral years. The houfes are in good repair. The tract of land contains 320 acres, and hath an excellent range for cattle and hogs, and is a good place for fifhing and fowling. Any perfon inclinable to become a tenant may know the terms by applying to

(3) BENJAMIN DANCY.

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THERE was a hogfhead of tobacco infpected at *Rocky Ridge* warehouſe the 9th of *Auguſt*, 1769, for *Francis Smith*, and entered on our book, number 1370, 1170, 80, 1090, nett. If not claimed in time, it will be fold according to law.

SCOTT and PANKEY, Inſpectors.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that there is now remaining in *Waddy's* warehouſe, in *New Kent* county, one hogſhead of tobacco, the marks, number, weight, and maker's name, as follow:

| Marks. | No. | Groſs. | Tare. | Nett. | Maker's Name. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. W. | 192 | 1192 | 89 | 1103 | *Francis Wilkinſon, Henrico.* |

A note out. FINCH and BACON.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Dumfries* on the 21ſt of *October*, three ſervant men, viz. JOSEPH FISHER, a convict and tailor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark viſage, down look, and has a ſcar on his upper lip; had on a blue broadcloth coat and jacket, with metal buttons, white ſuſtian breeches, and pinchbeck buckles. WILLIAM BOOTH, a convict and ſailor, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a wooden leg, which he endeavours to hide with trouſers, is pitted with the ſmallpox, of a dark complexion, and has very black hair. He has ſundry cloaths with him. PATRICK CREAMER, an indented ſervant and tailor, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and had on a bearſkin coat, jacket, and breeches. Whoever takes up the ſaid runaways, and delivers them to me, in *Dumfries*, or ſecures them ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive EIGHTEEN DOLLARS reward.

3 ANDREW LEITCH.

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TAKEN up, near *Great* [illegible] in *Cumberland*, an iron grey mare colt, 4 feet 2 inches high, neither docked or branded, has a white ſpot on her left buttock, and a blaze iner face; poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s. Alſo a ſorrel mare colt, 4 feet high, neither docked or branded, her left hind foot white, and has a blaze in her face. Appraiſed to 2l. () HARTWELL MACON.

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TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a bay mare, about 10 or 11 years old, between 4 feet 8 and 9 inches high, ſwitch mane and tail, a ſtar in her forehead, her near hind foot white, and a ſmall part of her near fore foot, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots on her back, and no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. Apply to the ſubſcriber in *Prince George* county.

() JOHN THWEAT.

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TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, on *Sandy Creek*, a black mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near buttock O, and on the near ſhoulder ſ, in which ſome white hairs are grown out, has a half crop in her right ear, a ſtar in her forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots, a ſhort tail, and hanging mane, trots indifferently, and appears to be old. Appraiſed to 9l. () THOMAS DIXON.

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THE ſubſcriber intending for *England*, would be glad to diſpoſe of the houſe he now lives in, with the lot and other improvements thereon; the ſituation is in the moſt public part of the city, and the houſe well calculated for any buſineſs. To any perſon inclinable to become a purchaſer the payments will be made eaſy, on giving bond, with good ſecurity; or it will be ſold on an annuity, as may beſt ſuit the parties. 3 EDWARD CHARLTON.

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*Juſt imported, in the laſt ſhips from* London, *and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber in* Williamſburg, *on reaſonable terms*,

A GENTEEL aſſortment of MILLINERY, LACES, *Dreſden* SUITS, SILKS, JEWELLERY, and ſundry other articles, all in the neweſt faſhion. As I find it neceſſary to go for *England* in the ſpring, it is hoped thoſe ladies and gentlemen who have favoured me with their orders, and have not diſcharged them, will be kind enough to make payment as early as poſſible, that I may be enabled to put my deſigns in execution; which will greatly add to the many obligations already conferred on their humble ſervant,

JANE CHARLTON.

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WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 9, 1774.

BEING informed that ſeveral gentlemen who have been pleaſed to favour my ſalt ſcheme by ſubſcribing to the encouragement of it, decline paying their money till they can receive a proper aſſurance that the ſalt I make ſhall not be engroſſed by merchants, or others, who may intend to retail to the ſubſcribers of this colony at an advanced price, that I may give the fulleſt teſtimony of my inclinations to make the ſcheme as extenſively uſeful as poſſible, I do hereby oblige myſelf to conform to any meaſures or regulations, that may be adopted to ſecure a preference and preemption to them of what ſalt may be made at the intended works.

Several gentlemen of credit have propoſed a partnerſhip with me, in order to proſecute a plan with greater ſucceſs, and to a large extent; but not being able to advance any proportion of a common ſtock, my admiſſion into partnerſhip cannot be expected on ſuch terms as would enable me to maintain my family, and draw a moderate profit to myſelf. If the ſubſcribers ſhould approve of my entering into a partnerſhip, and applying their contributions as my part of the ſtock, I am perſuaded it would be the likelieſt means of expediting and carrying on the buſineſs with greater advantage to the community. However in this, as in every other meaſure, I ſhall chearfully acquiece in their determination.

JAMES TAIT.

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AUGUST 4, 1774.

PURSUANT to a decree of the high court of chancery of *Great Britain*, the children of *James Henry*, who was the nephew of *Hugh Henry*, late of the jewel office, in the tower of *London*, gentleman, who died on the 10th of *September*, 1768, and the children of *Eleanor* and *Jane*, ſiſters of the ſaid *Hugh Henry*, deceaſed, are peremptorily to come in and claim their ſhares of the clear reſidue of the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid *Hugh Henry*, deceaſed, before *Thomas Harris*, eſquire, one of the maſters of the ſaid court, at his chambers in *Lincoln's Inn, London*, before the 25th day of *March* next; or, in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid decree. [Three weeks]

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*To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, at* Belvoir, *on* Potowmack *river, the late ſeat of the honourable* George William Fairfax, *eſquire, on* Monday *the 5th day of* December *next*,

ALL the genteel FURNITURE of two rooms, and KITCHEN FURNITURE, eight or ten HORSES, all his ſtock of HOGS, and part of his CATTLE and SHEEP, together with the PLANTATION UTENSILS, three WAGGONS, and fifty BARRELS of FISH. Purchaſers of more than five pounds will have credit till the 25th day of *Auguſt* next, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, paying intereſt from the date, if the principal ſhould not be diſcharged within forty days after it becomes due. At the ſame time and place will be rented, to the higheſt bidder, a ſmall PLANTATION, for one year, and two very fine FISHERIES, for a term of years; the MANSION HOUSE, OUT HOUSES, GARDEN, ORCHARDS, and PLANTATION, with a ſufficient quantity of LAND to ſuit the tenant, will alſo be let for a term of years. Any perſon inclinable may rent the dwellinghouſe before the day of ſale, and know the terms by applying to

5 FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

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*To be SOLD, purſuant to an act of aſſembly, on* Monday *the 5th of* December *next, being* Prince William *court day, at the courthouſe, in the town of* Dumfries,

THE GLEBE LANDS of *Dettingen* pariſh, in the ſaid county, adjoining *Weſtwood*, the ſeat of the reverend Mr. *James Scott*, the preſent incumbent, ſituate on *Quantico Run*, about 9 miles from *Dumfries* and *Aquia*. The ſoil is good for wheat or tobacco; and there may be got ſome meadow on the ſame. Six months credit will be given by

THE CHURCHWARDENS.

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YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE ſubſcribers being very ſolicitous to comply with the will of their teſtator, the late Honourable William Nelſon, deſire that all perſons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as ſpeedy payments as poſſible. Thoſe who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately diſcharge the balances, are deſired to give their bonds. This requeſt is the more neceſſary, as moſt of the legacies bequeathed by the teſtator are to be paid in ſterling money, and he has directed that his younger ſons fortunes ſhall be placed out at intereſt upon undoubted ſecurities, ſo ſoon as it can be done. Thoſe who have any demands are deſired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | RO. C. NICHOLAS.

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TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a bay mare colt, 3 years old laſt ſpring, 2 hind feet white, a ſtar in her forehead, about 4 feet 6 inches high, and branded on the near buttock T G, as near as can be made out. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. () WILLIAM BARTLETT.

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RUN away from on board a ſmall ſchooner, called the *Kingſton*, juſt below *Four Mile Creek*, a tall, ſlim, thin viſaged man, who goes by the name of *William Griffin*; had on a black yarn waiſtcoat, and a wilton one under it, a check ſhirt, and oznabrig trouſers. He has very fore legs. Took out of my cheſt a pocket book, containing eight or ten pounds in caſh, a ſilver ſtockbuckle, a broach, and a note of hand from *Godfrey Walker*, at *Richmond*, for 2l. 9s. 9d. Whoever will take up the ſaid fellow, and bring him to me, in *Warwick* county, near the courthouſe, or commit him to the great gaol, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS. (3) PETER RIDLEY.

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*To be SOLD, for ready money, by the executors of* Newton Keene, *deceaſed, purſuant to his laſt will, by public auction, to the higheſt bidder, on* Monday *the 19th of* November *next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, at the place called* Newgate, *in the county of* Loudoun,

A TRACT of valuable LAND, lying in the ſaid county, adjoining to the ſaid place called *Newgate*, and partly bounded by the *Mountain* road, containing about 1400 acres; about 100 acres whereof are under a leaſe for one or two lives, at a ſmall yearly rent. There is only one ſmall plantation, and but very little ground cleared thereon. It has a conſiderable quantity of ground upon it, fit for improving into meadow, and is extremely well watered and timbered. This land is very conveniently ſituated, being only 25 miles from *Alexandria*, 23 from *Dumfries*, and 18 from *Colcheſter*, and has a merchant mill within leſs than a mile of it. *Newgate* is a very public place, and well ſituated for trade and public houſe keeping. Deeds will be executed on the day of ſale. There will alſo be ſold, by the ſaid executors, for ready money, at public ſale, on *Monday* the 9th of *January* next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of the ſaid *Newton Keene*, in *Northumberland* county, TWENTY very likely *VIRGINIA* born

NEGROES,

BELONGING TO HIS ESTATE.

RICHARD LEE, } Executors.
DAVID BOYD, }

7

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THE death of Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin*, late of *Norfolk*, renders it abſolutely neceſſary that the buſineſs carried on by him there, by Mr. *Matthew Anderſon* in *King & Queen*, and by Mr. *Chriſtopher Pryor* at *Glouceſter* courthouſe, be diſcontinued. All perſons, therefore, who are indebted for dealings with either of theſe gentlemen, on account of Meſſieurs *John M'Donall* and company, of *Glaſgow*, are earneſtly requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective balances immediately. Thoſe who have it not in their power to make payment will, it is expected, grant bond. Meſſieurs *Anderſon* and *Pryor* will give conſtant attendance for that purpoſe, who are authoriſed to receive and grant diſcharges. The goods on hand at *King & Queen* and *Glouceſter* courthouſe, amounting to about 1500l. ſterling, will be ſold, and the time of payment made as eaſy to the purchaſer as the hardneſs of the times will admit of. As moſt of theſe goods were imported laſt ſpring, they are freſh, look well, and are tolerably well aſſorted. There are likewiſe on hand a cargo of goods, adapted for the preſent ſeaſon, juſt imported in the *Bland*, captain *Danby*, from *London*, and *Juno*, captain *M'Cunn*, from *Glaſgow*, amounting to between 1000l. and 1200l. ſterling. For terms apply to Meſſieurs *John Johnſon* and *Archibald Govan* at *Pope's*, Mr. *Simon Fraſer* at *Urbanna*, Mr. *Matthew Anderſon* in *King & Queen*, or to

RENNETT BROWNE, *Attorney in fact*
6 *For Meſſieurs* JOHN M'DOWELL *and company.*

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RUN away, about the middle of *September*, a negro fellow named JACK, about 35 years old, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, blind of one eye, and is cloathed as negroes generally are. TEN SHILLINGS will be given to any perſon that will bring him to me, near *Williamſburg*. ANDREW ESTAVE.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, about the 20th of *April* laſt, a mulatto fellow named PETER BROWN, a painter by trade, but can do carpenter's work; he is 35 or 40 years of age, of a dark complexion, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlim made, has a thin viſage, ſeveral of his upper foreteeth are out, is fond of ſinging, which he can do very well, and is a remarkable fine whiſtler. The ſaid fellow has ſeveral ſuits of cloaths, therefore I cannot deſcribe his dreſs. He was ſome years paſt tried for a robbery, but obtained the governor's pardon, on ſuffering one year's impriſonment; after that he was ſold to Mr. *John Fox*, of *Glouceſter*, with whom he lived one or two years; he then run away, and paſſed for a free man in the counties of *King William*, *Caroline*, and *Hanover*, where he was taken up and brought home. As he has a wife at Mr. *Benjamin Hubbard's*, it is likely he may be lurking in that neighbourhood; and as he was raiſed in *Petersburg*, it is probable he may be about there. Whoever will take up the ſaid runaway, and deliver him to me, at *Oſborne's*, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. All perſons are forbid harbouring or carrying him out of the colony.

PETERFIELD TRENT.

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PURSUANT to a decree of the honourable the general court, and by letter of attorney from colonel *George Mercer*, of *Virginia*, now in *London*, will be ſold, at public auction, about 3500 acres of LAND, in the county of *Loudoun*, near *Weſt's* ordinary, about 12 miles from *Leeſburg*, 40 from *Alexandria*, and 35 from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*. This land is well known by the deſcription of the *Bull Run Mountains*, and is very fertile. Alſo 6500 acres on *Shanandoah* river, in the county of *Frederick*, oppoſite to *Snicker's* ordinary, and binding on the river about 7 miles. As this tract is part of a ſurvey, one of the firſt in that part of the colony, its quality cannot be queſtioned; it is well watered, will admit of 2 mills on land ſtreams, and others on the river. There are now in it 6 plantations, well improved for cropping, 110 ſlaves, and very large and choice ſtocks of horſes (ſome of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and ſheep, which, together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 barrels, and 5000 buſhels) will be ſold, on the premiſes, on the 24th of *November* next, or next fair day. The *Loudoun* lands will be ſold at *Weſt's* ordinary on the 21ſt day of the ſame month, and both tracts laid off in lots to ſuit every purchaſer, who may ſee them by applying to Mr. *Francis Peyton*, living near the *Loudoun* lands, and Mr. *William Dawſon*, who reſides on the *Shanandoah* tract. Among the ſlaves are 2 good blackſmiths, 2 carpenters, and an exceeding truſty and ſkilful waggoner. The aged black cattle and grown hogs will be fattened for ſlaughter. Purchaſers above 25l. will be allowed credit for 12 months, on giving bond and ſecurity to the ſubſcribers, who will be prepared to make conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOE,
tf GEORGE WASHINGTON.

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NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle, Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Pruym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſon* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Meſſiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Greenwood, Ritſon*, and *Marſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

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NORFOLK, *October* 4, 1774.

THE directors of the LIGHTHOUSE are deſirous to engage immediately with ſome perſon to carry a quantity of ſtone from *Cape Henry* to the place whereon the lighthouſe is to be fixed, about one mile and a half diſtance.

tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

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WANTED for the lighthouſe directors eight ſecond hand ANCHORS, nearly a thouſand weight each. Any perſon having ſuch for ſale are deſired to make their terms known to the ſubſcriber in Norfolk.

t. f. BASSETT MOSELEY.

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TAKEN up, in *Louiſa*, a cheſnut ſorrel mare, about 4 feet, 6 inches and an half high, has a ſwitch tail, and hanging mane, ſome ſaddle ſpots, branded on the near buttock I G, and is about 5 or 6 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l.

() THOMAS JOHNSON, Minor.

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TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a young bay horſe, about 4 feet 3 inche high, about three years old, and branded on the near buttock T T Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. () JOSEPH ALLEN.

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FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. ( tf 1* )

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FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

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*For* SALE,

A TRACT of land, on Charles river, York county, containing about 600 acres, part of which is marſh, that may be drained with very little expence. The ſituation of this place is very convenient for a family, as it lies upon a river that abounds with oyſters and fine fiſh, particularly ſheepſheads; it is within 200 yards of a mill, and 2 miles of the church. My reaſon for ſelling it is, my having bought a tract of land more convenient to me. Whoever inclines to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in York town.

THOMAS NELSON, junior.

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TO BE RENTED,

FROM YEAR TO YEAR, OR FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

BELVOIR,

THE beautiful ſeat of the honourable George William Fairfax, eſquire, lying upon Potowmack river, in Fairfax county, about 14 miles below Alexandria. The manſion houſe is of brick, two ſtory high, with four convenient rooms and a large paſſage upon the lower floor, five rooms and a paſſage on the ſecond, and a ſervants hall and cellars below; convenient offices, ſtables, and coach houſe, adjoining, as alſo a large and well furniſhed garden, ſtored with great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which theſe improvements are, and which contains near 2000 acres (ſurrounded, in a manner, by navigable water) are ſeveral valuable fiſheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or ſeparately, as ſhall be found moſt convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Waſhington, who lives near the premiſes, or of me, in Berkeley county,

tf FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

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FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherſt county, whereon are ſeveral plantations and improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for ſale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a ſtone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILL-STONES, which mill has for two years paſt got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is ſituated on a never failing ſtream. The land will be ſhewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, intereſt being paid for the ſecond year, and alſo for the firſt, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaſer. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved ſecurity being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the ſubſcriber. Six per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any perſon would chuſe to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near ſome navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.